

Abstract

A method for transferring a polynucleic acid sequence from a donor vector to an acceptor vector wherein said donor vector includes a first antibiotic resistance functioning sequence (ARFS) and said acceptor vector includes a second ARFS comprising:

(a) digesting said donor and acceptor vector with restriction endonucleases, such that said polynucleic acid and restricted donor vector are capable of ligation,

(b) combining the unpurified digestion products into a ligation reaction mixture,

(c) transforming host cells with said mixture,

(d) introducing cells of step (c) onto plates containing a second antibiotic to which cells containing said second ARFS are resistant,

(e) growing colonies of said cells in the presence of a compound that changes color in the presence of the expression product of said first ARFS, and

(f) collecting cells including said polynucleic acid contained in said acceptor vector from colonies that grow and that do not exhibit a color change.